

1572

Huguenots Slain in Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day - the Treaty of St. Germain (1570) which secured French Protestants certain rights, was accompanied by the eclipse of the Roman Catholic Guise party at the royal court and the ascendancy of the Huguenots, led by Comte de Coligny, in the counsels of the 22-year-old king, Charles IX. The Guise faction took alarm at the prospect that Charles might be led into an alliance with England and Holland to make war against Spanish rule in the Netherlands. Catherine de' Medici, the

queen mother organized a plot & assassinated Coligny. He was shot (but not killed). Undeterred, Catherine proceeded to bring to eliminate all the Huguenot leaders then assembled in Paris for the wedding of her daughter, Margaret de Valois, to the Protestant leader, Henry of Navarre. Coligny was stabbed in his bed and thrown from his window at 2 AM on Aug 24, 1572 (St. Bartholomew's Day). Lesser Huguenot leaders were also murdered, and the assassinations inflamed the Parisian Roman Catholics. Over the next 2 days (25+26) about 3,000 Protestants were slain. Henry of Navarre saved himself by renouncing his conversion to Rome. But passions flared into the provinces & by the end of autumn, another 10,000 Protestants had lost their lives. The massacre sparked off General 7 the Wars of Religion.

Apr 5, 1572

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of BRELL, Holland
The Dutch in their struggle against
Spanish rule gained their
first victory at Brell in Holland.
There De la Marck and TRESLON^G
defeated the Spaniards and captured
the town.

1572

Cul

Pope Gregory XIII became Pope;
he found various proposals awaiting
him. Christopher Clavius (1537-1612)
began to draw up a Bull using
suggestions made by astronomer and
physician Luigi Lilio (also known
as Alopecius Lilio (died 1576))

Aug 24, 1572

1912 Dates J-BK

Protestants, first called HUGUENOTS
in France from a German word
signifying "allied by oaths" (1560)

Huguenots were massacred
at Paris Aug. 24, 1572.

1572

1912 Dates J-BK

(1531-1584) IVAN IV, THE TERRIBLE

CZAR of Russia. Working after (1533), but did not really begin to rule until 1543. He began his reign with many notable improvements, and in the course of about 10 years completely destroyed the TATAR power. The imprisonment of the Councillors, Silvesterd ADATCHEFF had to the uprisings in favor of these men. It was 1572 before the country was restored to order, and during

this time the punishment inflicted by IVAN
justly won him the sobriquet "The Terrible."
In 1582, IVAN was defeated by the Poles,
lost POLOTSK and his conquests in the
Baltic, and completed the conquest of Siberia.
His acts of cruelty are unsurpassed in
history, though they were often committed
during fits of passion, which he afterwards
regretted.

1572

Harrow
English preparatory school
founded 1572.

1572-73

Second Huguenot War
in France

Sept 19, 1572

1912 Dates J-BK

MONS

The French Army under Louis of Nassau had captured MONS, an important city of Belgium. But they were unable to hold the city against the Spaniards, and on Sept. 19, 1572, Louis of Nassau abandoned it, whereupon the Spaniards brutally massacred and pillaged the inhabitants.

Aug. 23, 24, 1572

1912 Dates. J-BK

MASSACRE OF ST BARTHLOMEW'S

As a result of a feud in France between the House of LUISE and the Catholics on the one hand, and the House of COVDE and the Huguenots.

This carnival of blood lasted for several weeks and extended throughout France. As the estimates of the mortality vary from 2,000 to 100,000, it is impossible to make

a correct calculation

1572

Supernova named for
TYCHO BRAHE

May 13, 1572

Pope Gregory XIII became

1572

1912 Dates J-BK

Froissart

Night of St Bartholomew

1572-1791

1912 Dates J-BK

Poland had an elective
monarchy.

Western Siberia was conquered
by Russia.

1572

St Bartholomew's Day Massacre
of 1572. Slaughter of thousands
of Protestants, occurred throughout
France; and Philip II of Spain
despatched an army to suppress
a Protestant revolt in the Low
Countries.

~~Dec 6 1972 - Jan 2 1973~~ 1912 Dates J-BK
1441-L-EA

During the War for Independence
in the Netherlands, the Spanish
had seized Haarlem, a town in
Holland. Several attempts were made,
but without success, until
finally, however, made its reduction
inevitable. The resistance was
followed by a long and bloody
siege.